

History/Background

October 18, 2001

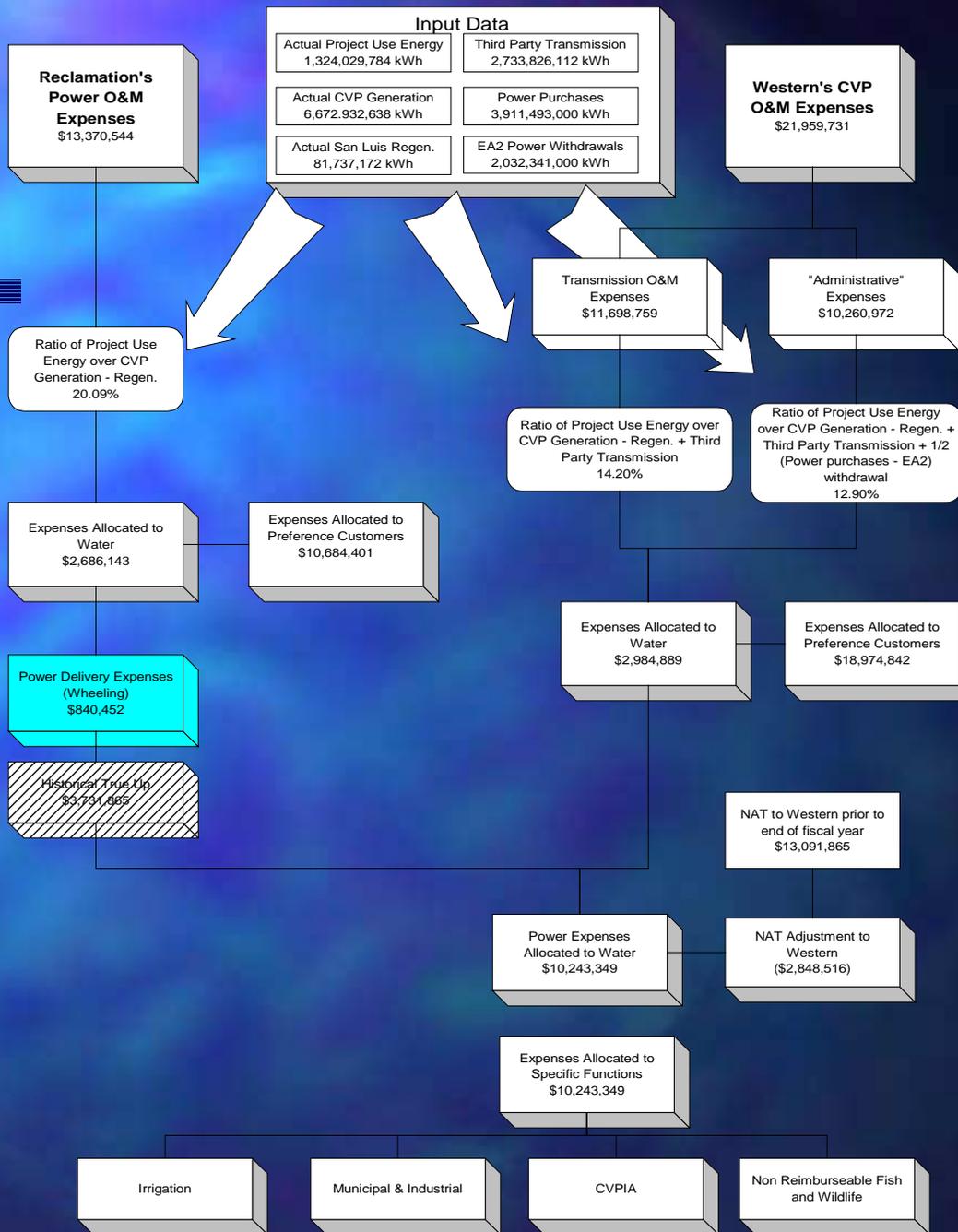
Termination of 2948A

- The Pacific Gas and Electric Contract 2948A will terminate at the end of 2004
- Under this contract, PG&E was responsible for the firm electric service of loads designated as Project Use and First Preference
- The charges for that service were limited to wheeling charges and transmission losses

Termination of 2948A

- When this contract terminates, the paradigm under which the existing cost suballocation methodology was developed will change
- Reclamation and Western will be faced with new charges from which the PG&E contract “shielded” us
 - Grid Management Charges
 - Deviation Charges
 - Scheduling Coordinator Charges
 - Purchase Power Charges
 - Wheeling Charges

Cost Suballocation Methodology



Options Workgroup

Reclamation's Post 2004 Operations Options Analysis

Options Work Group

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003
				H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1
1	Restructuring Plan	913 days	Wed 6/2/99									
2	Element 1 (Operational Options Selection)	403 days	Wed 6/2/99									
3	Develop Options	61 days	Wed 6/2/99									
4	Analyze Options	263 days	Sun 11/21/99									
5	Prioritize Options	1 day	Sun 10/15/00									
6	Recommend Option to MP Management	12 days	Wed 10/25/00									
7	Element 2 (Procedure Development)	330 days	Mon 12/18/00									
8	CAISO Procedures	120 days	Mon 12/18/00									
9	Western Procedures	120 days	Mon 6/4/01									
10	Water Customer Schedules	90 days	Mon 11/19/01									
11	F&WS Procedures	120 days	Mon 6/4/01									
12	Element 3 (Interagency Coordination)	390 days	Mon 6/4/01									
13	CAISO Interconnection Agreement	90 days	Mon 6/4/01									
14	Western COMA modification	81 days	Mon 11/19/01									
15	Western O&M Cost Suballocation	120 days	Mon 8/27/01									
16	F&WS Agreement	365 days	Mon 6/4/01									
17	Element 4 (Rate Setting Adjustments)	180 days	Mon 2/11/02									
18	Water Rate Adjustments	180 days	Mon 2/11/02									
19	Power Rate Setting Adjustments	120 days	Mon 2/11/02									

Restructuring Plan Timeline

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003
				H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1
9	Western Procedures	120 days	Mon 6/4/01									
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22	Element 6 (General Procedure Impr	1 day	Mon 12/18/00									

Post 2004 Operations

- Increased costs are predicted due to expiration of PG&E Integration Contract and need to interface with ISO
- PG&E Contract covers all CVP loads, allows monthly accounting of energy, and PG&E to schedule CVP power plants hourly patterns.

Post 2004 Operations

- ISO interface will mean CVP must pay what others are currently paying.
- ISO interface will mean more information will need to be developed for the CVP and provided to ISO on a more frequent level.

Post 2004 Operations

- CVP Generation and Pumping loads are not hourly coincident.
- ISO requires balanced hourly schedules.
- Hourly imbalances are expected to be assessed at the market clearing price.
- Pumping must be scheduled hourly and daily.
- There are over 200 pumping plants in the CVP that must be served under a scheduled.

Post 2004 Operations Options Preliminary Analysis

- Annual impacts from hourly imbalances initially estimated from \$700k to over \$4.5 million.
- If the generation would have been rescheduled to eliminate the imbalance, the pumping costs would still range from an additional \$50k to \$1.6 million annually.

Post 2004 Operations

- Electric Industry Restructuring will mean more work on both the Water and Power customers, Western, and Reclamation.
- Electric Industry Restructuring will require new equipment for interface and accounting.
- It can provide an opportunity for improvement
- Increasing the value of generation can be used to offset some of the increased³

Post 2004 Operations

- Need to identify how value can be improved.
- Work with CVP Water and power customers to
 - develop improvement options.
 - Evaluate the options
 - Help in prioritizing the options

Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
- Analyze Options
- Develop Prioritization Criteria
- Rank Options using Criteria

Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

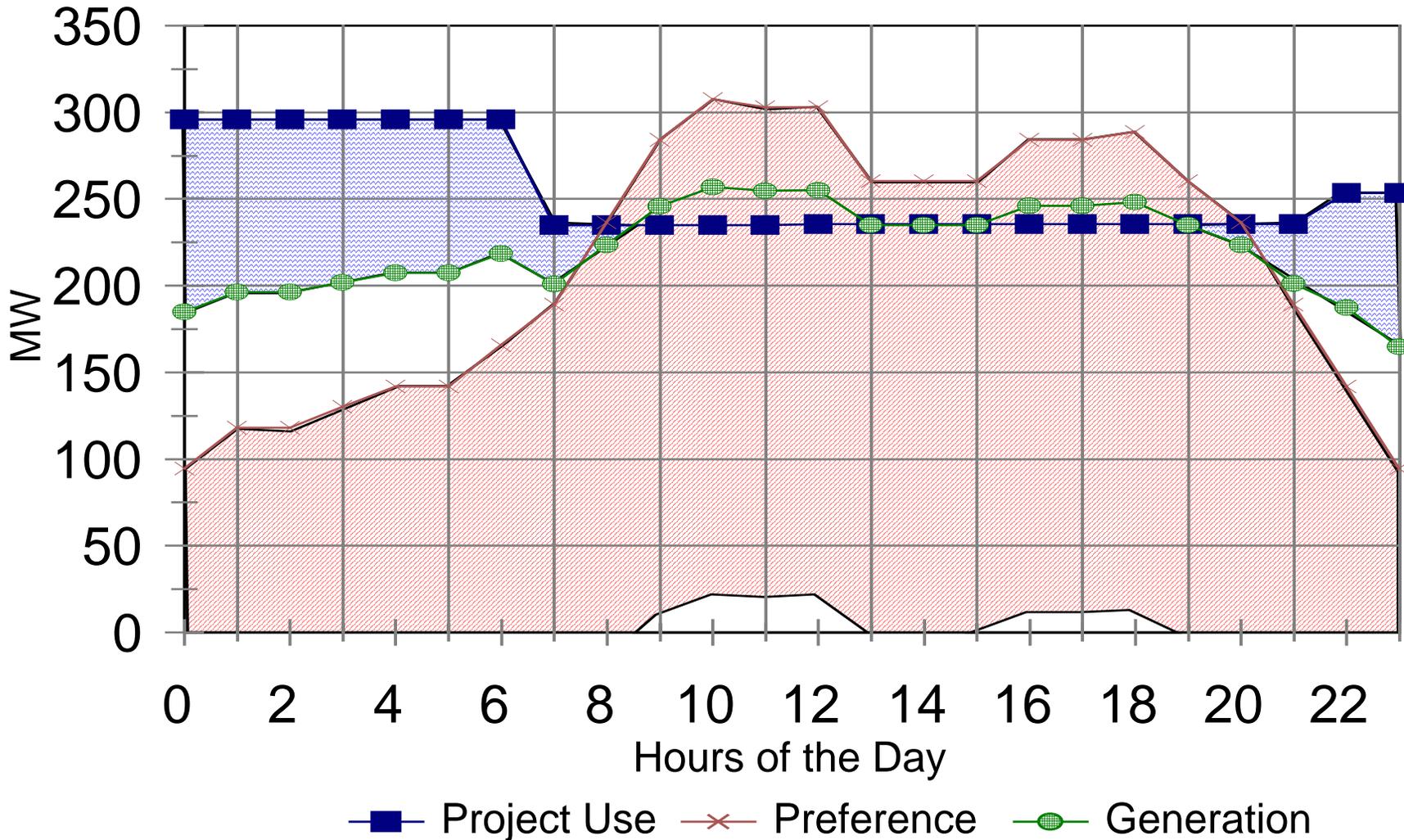
■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
 - Integration Contract (No Change)
 - Pump Following (kWh reservation for pumping)
 - Max Peaking (PU reservation retained by allocation)

Purchases for
Project-Use

Option 1 Integration Contract Comparison Post 2004 Operations

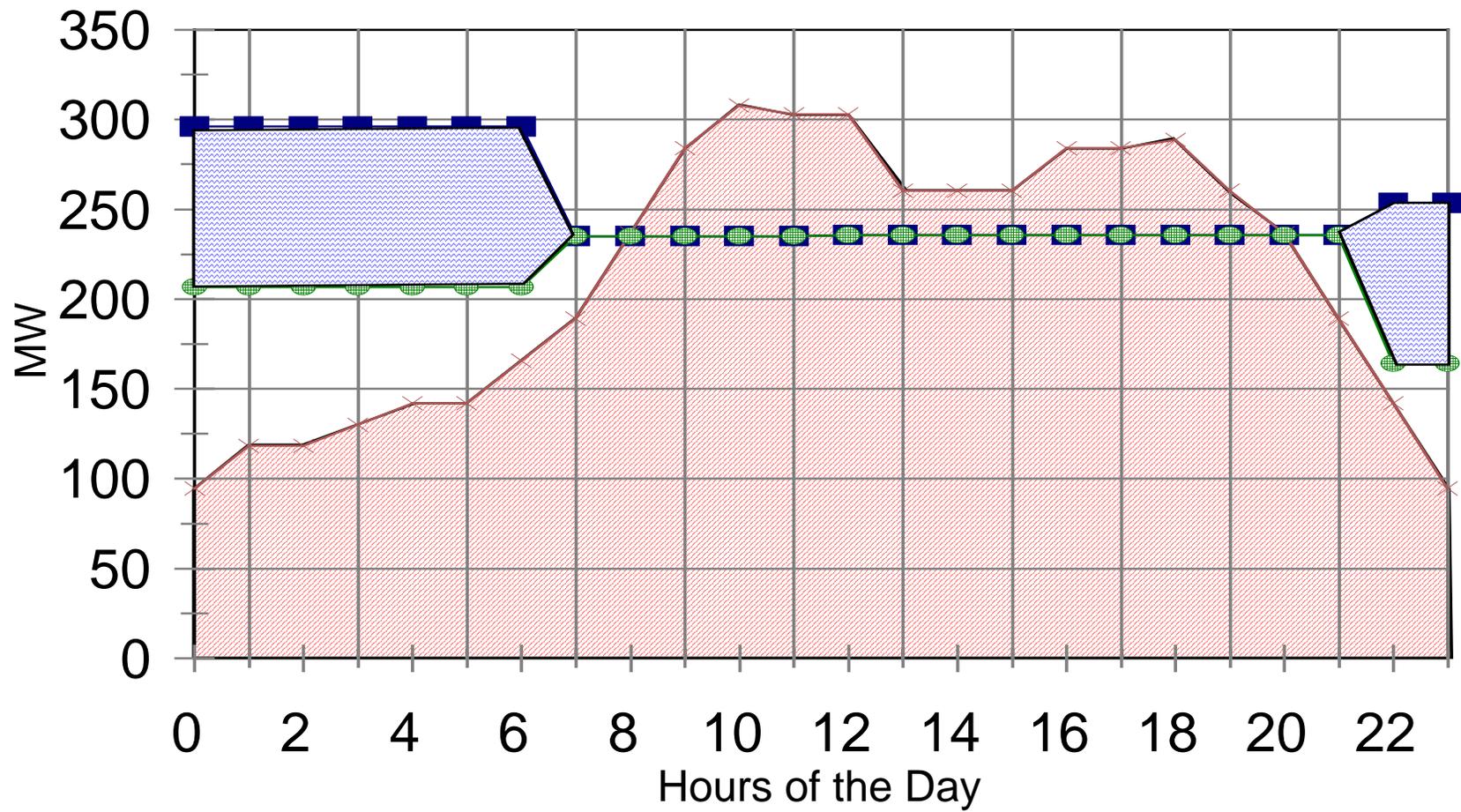
Purchases for
Preference Loads



Purchases for Project-Use

Option 2 Pump Load Following Comparison Post 2004 Operations

Purchases for Preference Loads



■ Project Use × Preference ● Generation

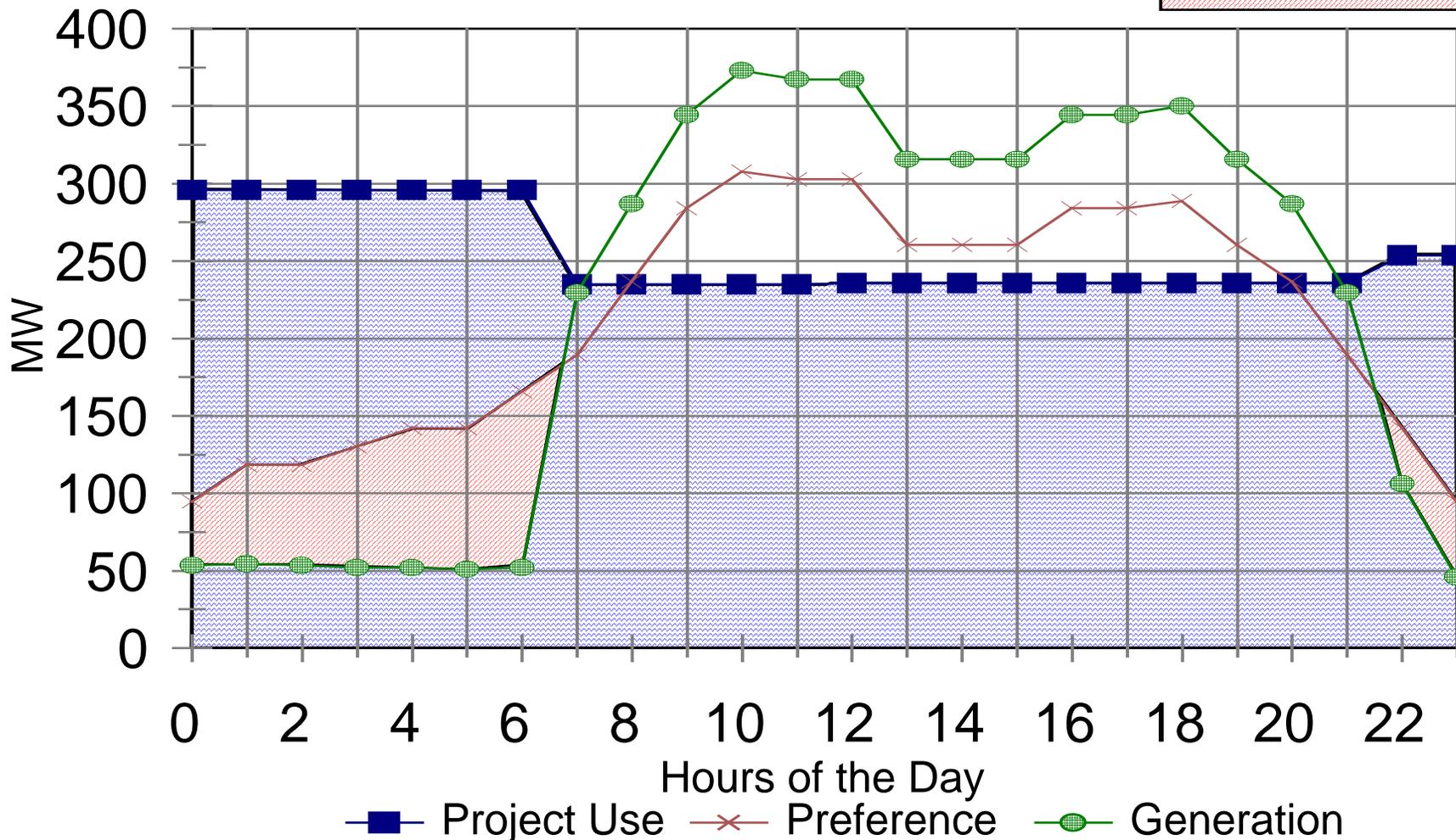
CHART IS FOR OPTION EXAMPLE ONLY

Option 3 Max Peaking Generation

Comparison Post 2004 Operations

Purchases for Project-Use

Purchases for Preference Loads



Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
- Analyze Options
 - Operational Costs
 - Implementation Costs
 - Operation Flexibility

Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
- Analyze Options
- Develop Prioritization Criteria
 - Develop Objectives
 - Develop Decision Matrix
 - Develop Weighting values

Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
- Analyze Options
- Develop Prioritization Criteria
- Rank Options using Criteria
 - Normalize Cost components for each options
 - Apply ranking method

Post 2004 Operations

- Options are prioritized with a Matrix.
- Use of a Matrix allows impartial prioritization.
- Ensures objectives are met
 - Maximize Benefits.
 - Lowered Administrative Costs.
 - Maximum additional operational flexibility to meet environmental constraints.

Prioritization Matrix for Options Scenarios

Priority Matrix Category	weighing factor 1	weighing factor 2	weighing factor 3
1 Net Benefits of Resources/Loads	Option is in upper third of normalized net benefits.	Option is in middle third of normalized net benefits.	Option is in lower third of normalized net benefits.
2 Agency Additional Administrative Cost	Option is in lower third of normalized costs.	Option is in middle third of normalized costs.	Option is in Upper third of normalized costs.
3 Operational Flexibility	Option provides additional operational flexibility to meet environmental objectives.	Option provides no additional operational flexibility to meet environmental objectives.	Option reduces operational flexibility to meet environmental objectives.

Use of Matrix.

Priority number determined by multiplying the category number by weighing factor for each category and adding the results. The lowest value would have the highest preference.

Post 2004
Operations Work Group
Goal

■ Work Group Tasks

- Develop Operational Options
- Analyze Options
 - Operational Costs
 - Develop Model of the CVP for Post 2004
 - Develop Market Conditions
 - “Operate” the CVP for Value

Daily Generation and Hourly Pumping Pattern Development

- Products needed for Options analysis
 - Generation: Daily generation releases shaped to hourly pattern depending upon Option.
 - Pumping: Pattern is an hourly pattern and varies with hydrology.
 - Price Curve based upon the latest market data.

Daily Generation and Hourly Pumping Pattern Development

- No computer model currently exists that creates an hourly pump pattern.
- Pattern selected should reflect expected operations.
- Primary assumption - For a given amount of water pumped in a month at a facility, the hourly pumping pattern will be the same for that facility.

Daily Generation and Hourly Pumping Pattern Development

- Approach to pattern development-
 - Model the monthly CVP Operation for Generation and Pumping
 - Create a monthly pattern from the model results. Normalizing to yearly value.
 - Extract actual monthly operational data for the CVP from hourly logs.
 - Create a monthly pattern from the Operational data.
 - Superimpose the monthly patterns and select the closest match.
 - Proportion the daily generation and hourly pumping operational pattern to the monthly model data.

Generation and Pump Model

- Generation and Pumping pattern should reflect the same hydrological conditions.
- Hydrological conditions and environmental assumptions need to be modeled.
- Only Model that has relevant data is the Draft PEIS Preferred Alternative PROSIM run.

Generation and Pump Model Data Base Pattern

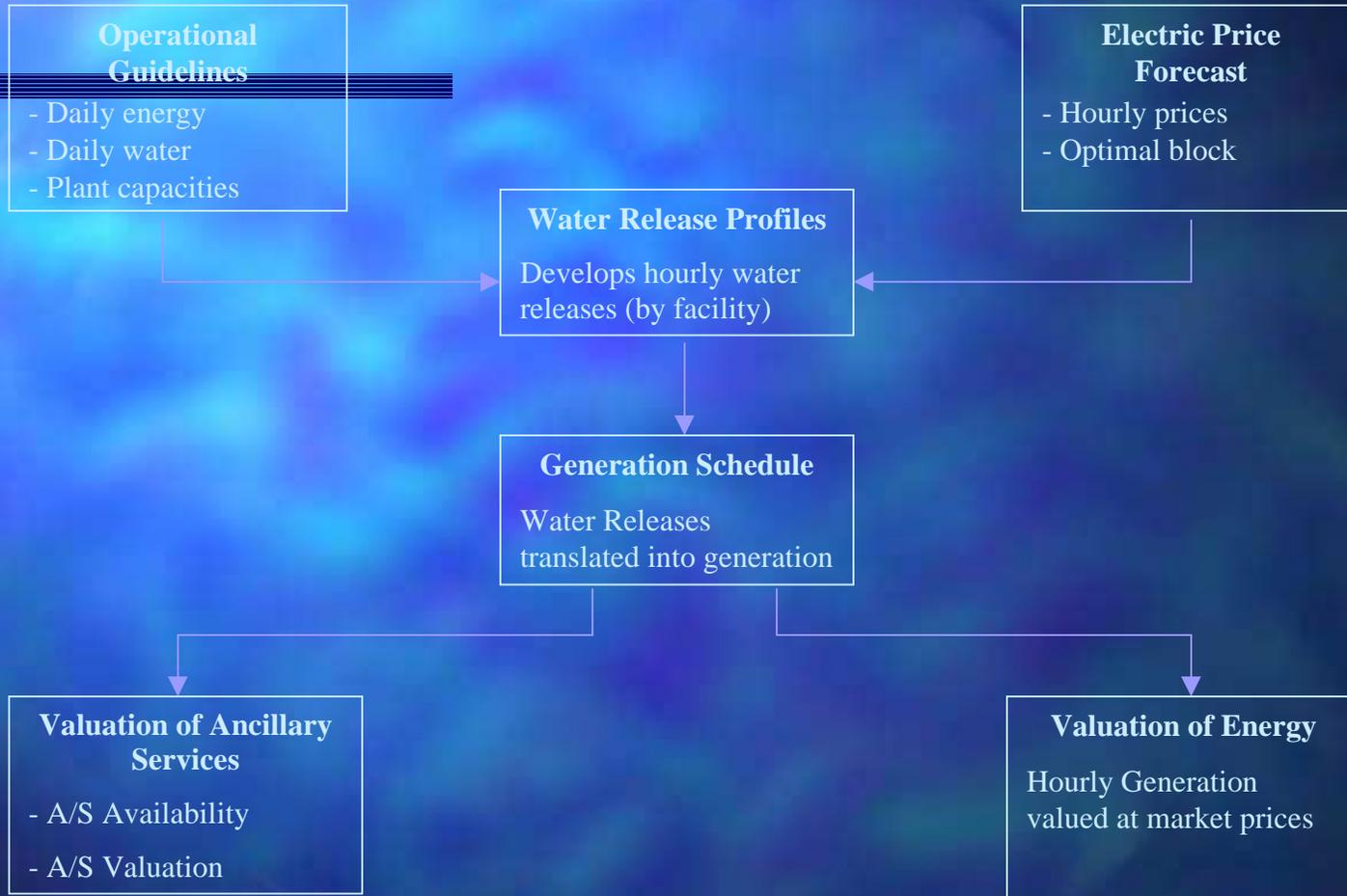
- Snap shots taken from the PROSIM run to represent a “reasonable” range of conditions.
- Range of conditions are not expected to change the results of analysis for any one Option.
- Range to represent dry, normal, and wet type of condition.

Generation and Pump Model Data Base Pattern

- Condition criteria used reflect current OCAP criteria which uses Sacramento River Index.
- Sacramento River Index (SRI) is the annual unimpaired inflow of the Sacramento, Feather, Yuba, and American Rivers.
- Model data was Ranked by SRI.
- Dry condition chosen as 90% exceedance.
- Wet as 10% exceedance.
- Normal as the SRI median between 90 and 10%.

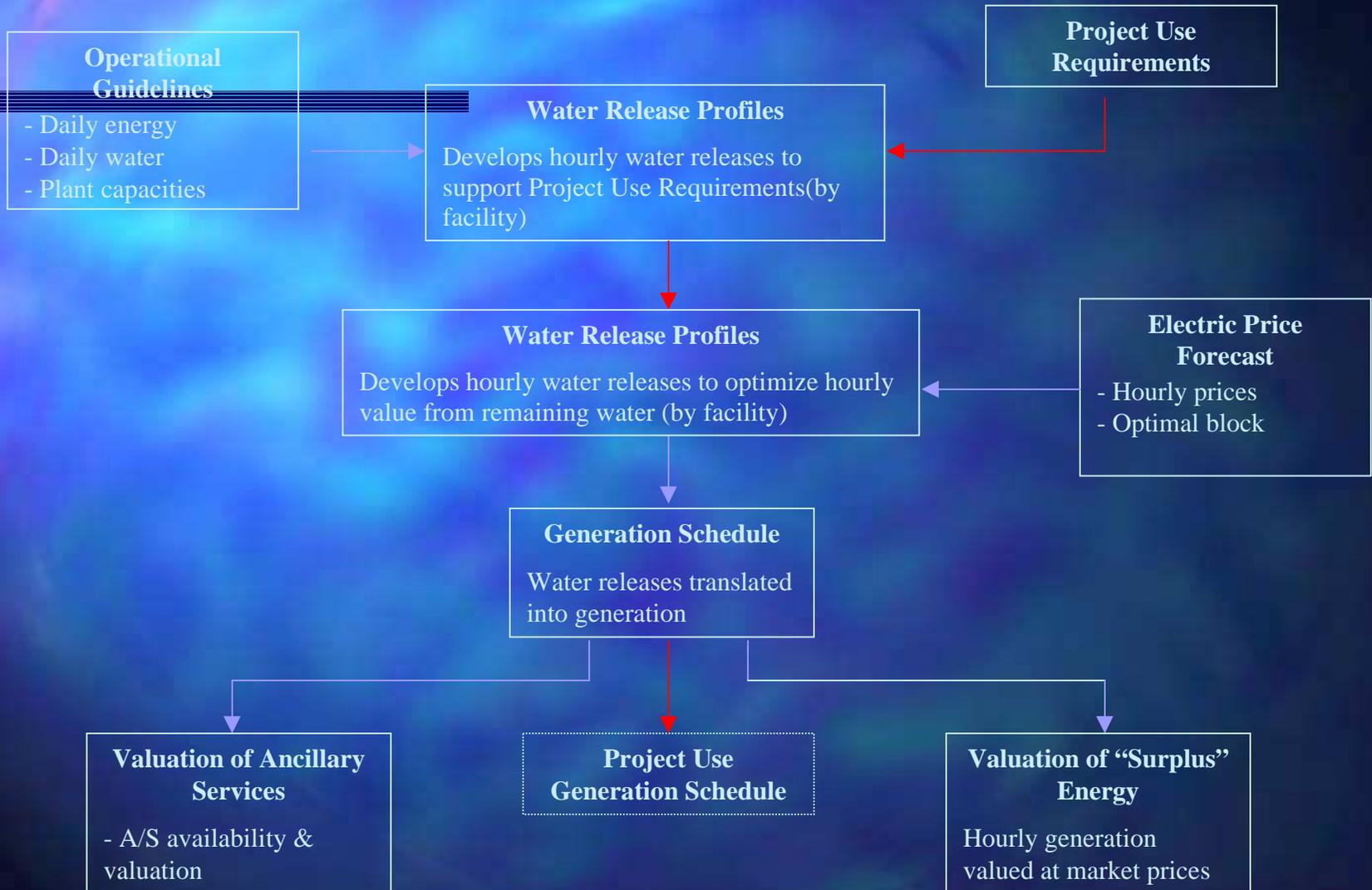
Flow Chart of Model Analysis

"Maximum-Peaking Alternative"



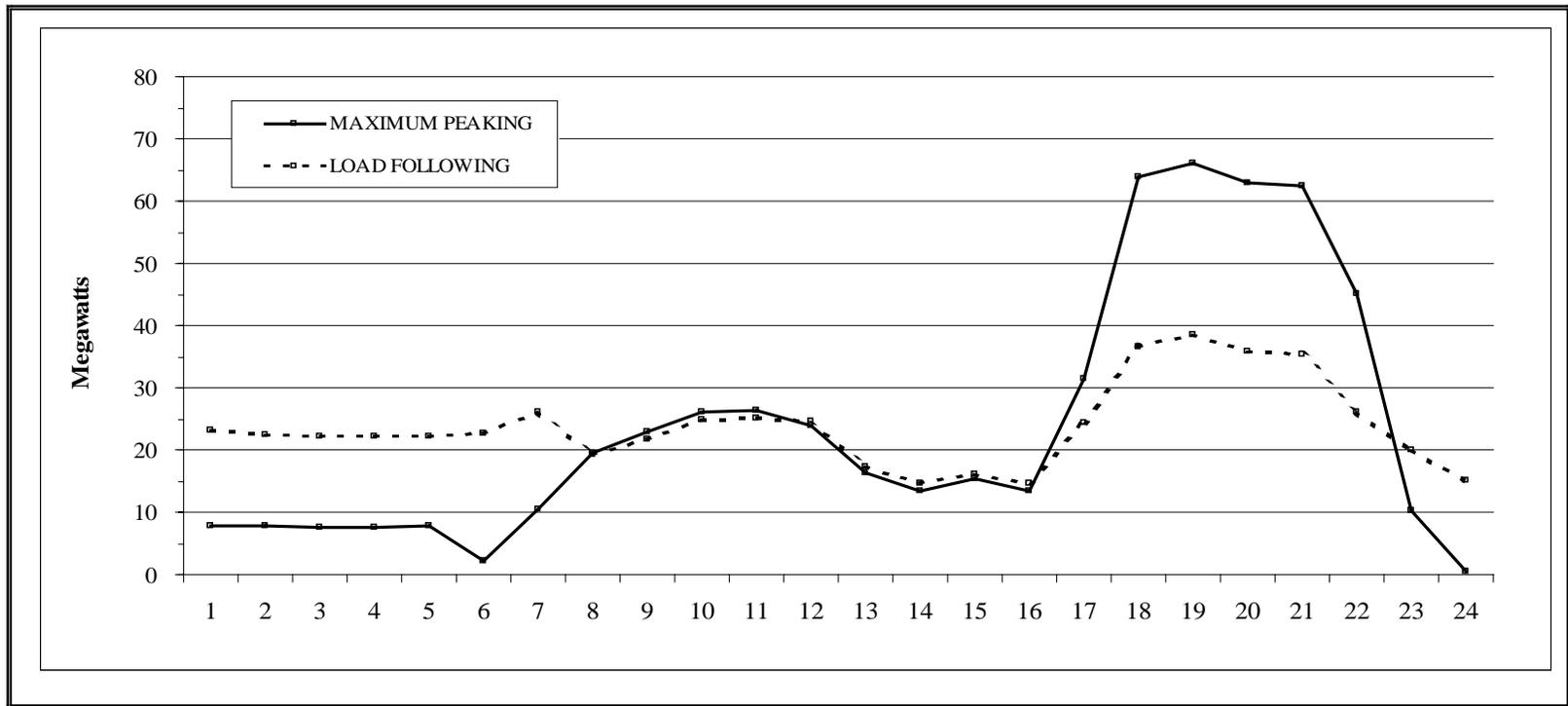
Flow Chart of Model Analysis

"Load-Following Alternative"



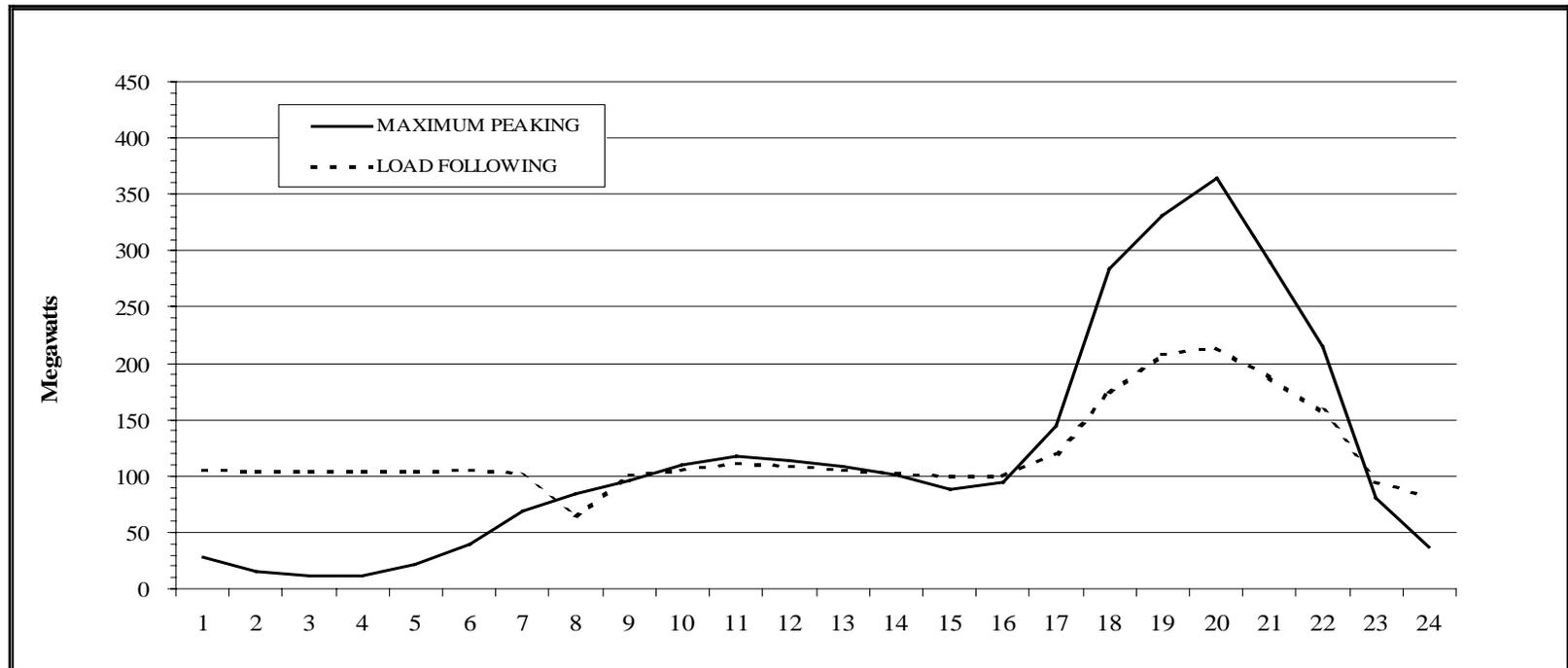
Samples of Analysis

**GENERATION SCHEDULES FOR TRINITY
LOAD FOLLOWING VERSUS MAXIMUM PEAKING
MEDIAN-YEAR WATER CONDITIONS
(JANUARY)**



Samples of Analysis

GENERATION SCHEDULES FOR SHASTA
LOAD FOLLOWING VERSUS MAXIMUM PEAKING
MEDIAN-YEAR WATER CONDITIONS
(MARCH)



Operational Analysis Summary

	Wet Year		Median		Dry	
	Max Peaking	Load Following	Max Peaking	Load Following	Max Peaking	Load Following
Generation Value	\$279,950,000	\$244,523,000	\$233,658,000	\$184,929,000	\$151,979,000	\$130,497,000
Pumping Support Cost	\$33,699,000	\$140,000	\$46,098,000	\$181,000	\$23,939,000	\$4,542,000
Net Value	\$246,251,000	\$244,383,000	\$187,561,000	\$184,747,000	\$128,040,000	\$125,955,000
difference	\$1,868,000		\$2,814,000		\$2,085,000	

Sensitivity

SHASTA OPERATIONS
 LOAD FOLLOWING AND MAXIMUM PEAKING OPERATIONS
 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF "ON-PEAK" AND "OFF-PEAK" PRICE VOLATILITY
 MEDIAN-YEAR WATER CONDITIONS - MARCH 2005

CATEGORY	NET VALUE		VARIANCE (MP-LF)	% CHANGE
	Maximum Peaking	Load Following		IN VALUE
Modeled	830,644	579,742	250,902	
5% Increase in "On-Peak" Prices	886,782	607,892	278,890	11%
10% Increase in "On-Peak" Prices	942,920	636,043	306,877	22%
15% Increase in "On-Peak" Prices	999,059	664,193	334,866	33%
20% Increase in "On-Peak" Prices	1,055,197	692,343	362,854	45%

Options Work Group Administrative Costs

- Western and Reclamation existing staffing level studied.
- Both agencies hardware infrastructure assessed.
- Changes to staffing and hardware determined based upon generic industry configuration
- No Third Party costs to agencies analyzed.

Administrative Cost Analysis

OPTION	NON-RECURRING COSTS	ANNUAL COSTS	NORMALIZED COSTS
Load Following with third party as Scheduling Coordinator	\$3,700	\$405,000	17.5%
Load Following with Western as Scheduling Coordinator	\$63,700	\$405,000	20.1%
Load Following with Reclamation as Scheduling Coordinator	\$373,700	\$1,957,500	100%
Maximum Peaking with third party as Scheduling Coordinator	\$3,700	\$405,000	17.5%
Maximum Peaking with Western as Scheduling Coordinator	\$60,000	\$405,000	19.9%
Maximum Peaking with Reclamation as Scheduling Coordinator	\$373,700	\$1,957,500	100%

Option Analysis Preliminary Summary

OPTION	1 Net Benefits of Resources/Loads	2 Agency Additional Administrative Cost	3 Operational Flexibility	Prioritization Factor
Load Following with third party as Scheduling Coordinator	2	1	2	10
Load Following with Western as Scheduling Coordinator	2	1	2	10
Load Following with Reclamation as Scheduling Coordinator	2	3	2	14
Maximum Peaking with third party as Scheduling Coordinator	2	1	1	7
Maximum Peaking with Western as Scheduling Coordinator	2	1	1	7
Maximum Peaking with Reclamation as Scheduling Coordinator	2	3	1	11

Restructuring Plan Timeline

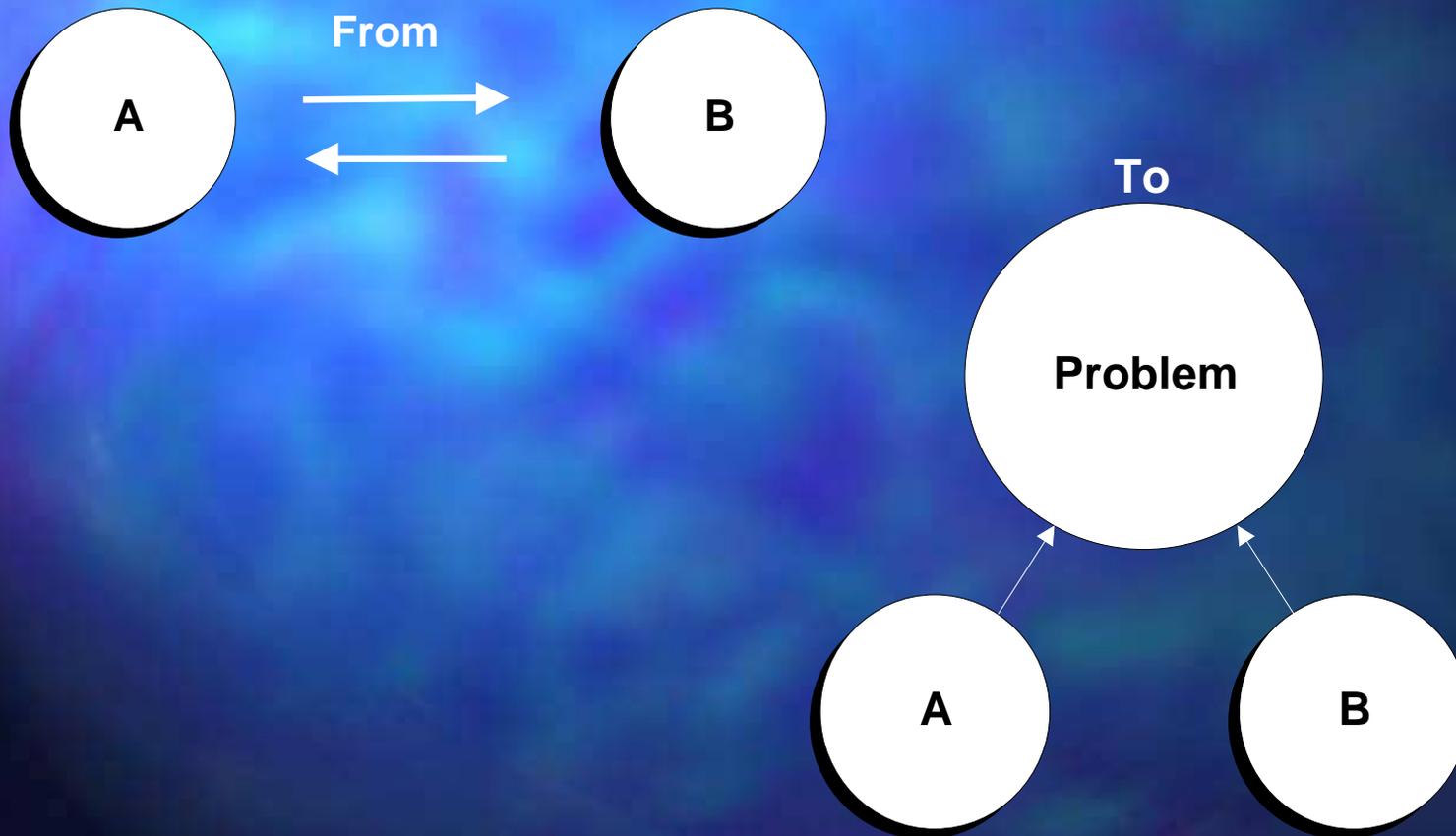
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Interest-Based Problem Solving

Interest-Based Problem Solving

- Interest-based problem solving starts with developing and preserving the relationship
- Parties educate each other about their needs and then jointly problem solve on how to meet those needs

Interest-Based Problem Solving



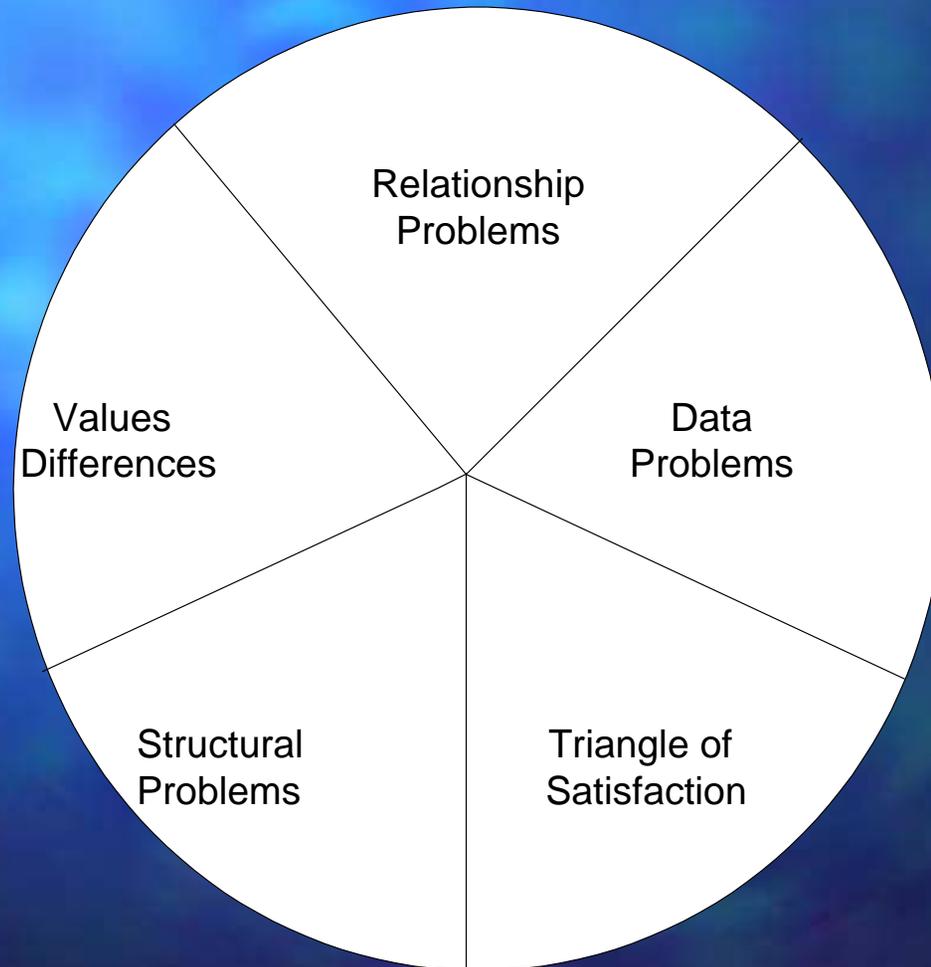
Principles of Integrative Problem Solving

- An Educational Process
- A Problem Solving Process
- A Principled Process
- An Interest-Based Process
- A Creative Process
- A Mutual Process

Interest Based Problem Solving

- Planning
 - Identify interests
- Work Session
 - Establish rapport
 - State purpose of meeting
 - Educate each other on interests (LISTEN)
 - Generate multiple options
 - Evaluate the options
 - Select and modify based on which meet the most interests
 - Develop plan to implement the agreement

Circle of Conflict



Interest-Based Problem Solving Approach

- Snowball – starting with an initial concept or premise and building on it until it meets needs
- Brainstorming – a rapid listing of ideas related to a specific topic

Interest Based Problem Solving

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Timeline

October				
1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
Stakeholder review and revise proposed methodology				
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

November				
			1	2
5	6	7	8	9
Modify methodology based on workgroup				
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30
Public Comment Period				

December				
3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	14
17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28
Holidays				
31				

January				
	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11
Prepare Methodology for Submission to Management				
14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25
Methodology Submitted to Reclamation Management				
28	29	30	31	
for Approval				

Interest Based Problem Solving

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 - Identify interests
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Stakeholder Interests

Stakeholders' Interests

■ Reclamation/Western

- Full cost recovery
- Equitable sharing of costs between power and water customers
- Administratively able to implement
- Consistent with Authorizations, Reclamation Law and current policies

■ Water Community

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-
-

■ Power Community

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-
-